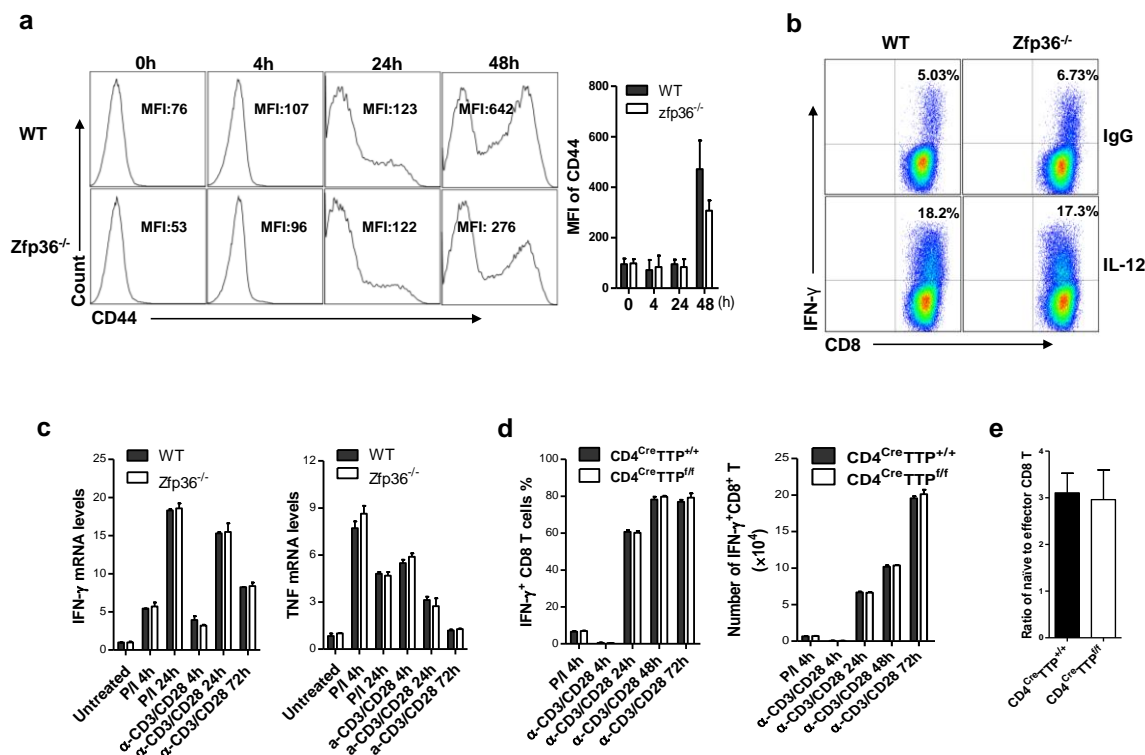


Supplementary Fig. 1. TTP deficiency promotes proliferation, survival and activation of CD8⁺ T cells. (a) Thymocytes of female *Zfp36*^{-/-} and WT littermates aged 6-8 weeks old were stained by anti-CD4 and CD8 antibodies, followed by detection by FACS gated on total thymocytes. The percentages of CD4⁺, CD8⁺ and CD4⁺CD8⁺ T cells as well as the numbers of CD4⁺ and CD8⁺ T cells in thymus were summarized as means ± s.d. from three pairs of mice. (b) Splenocytes from the above mice were stained by anti-CD3 and CD8 antibodies. The percentages of CD8⁺ T cells in spleen were determined with FACS by gating on CD3⁺ cells (n=6). (c) Splenocytes were isolated from female *Zfp36*^{-/-} mice and WT littermates at 6 weeks old, and stained with antibodies against CD3, CD8, CD44, CD25, CD69 and CD62L. The CD25⁺, CD69⁺, CD44⁺ and CD62L⁺ CD8 T cells were detected with FACS gated on CD3⁺CD8⁺ double positive cells. The absolute numbers were calculated from three pairs of mice and

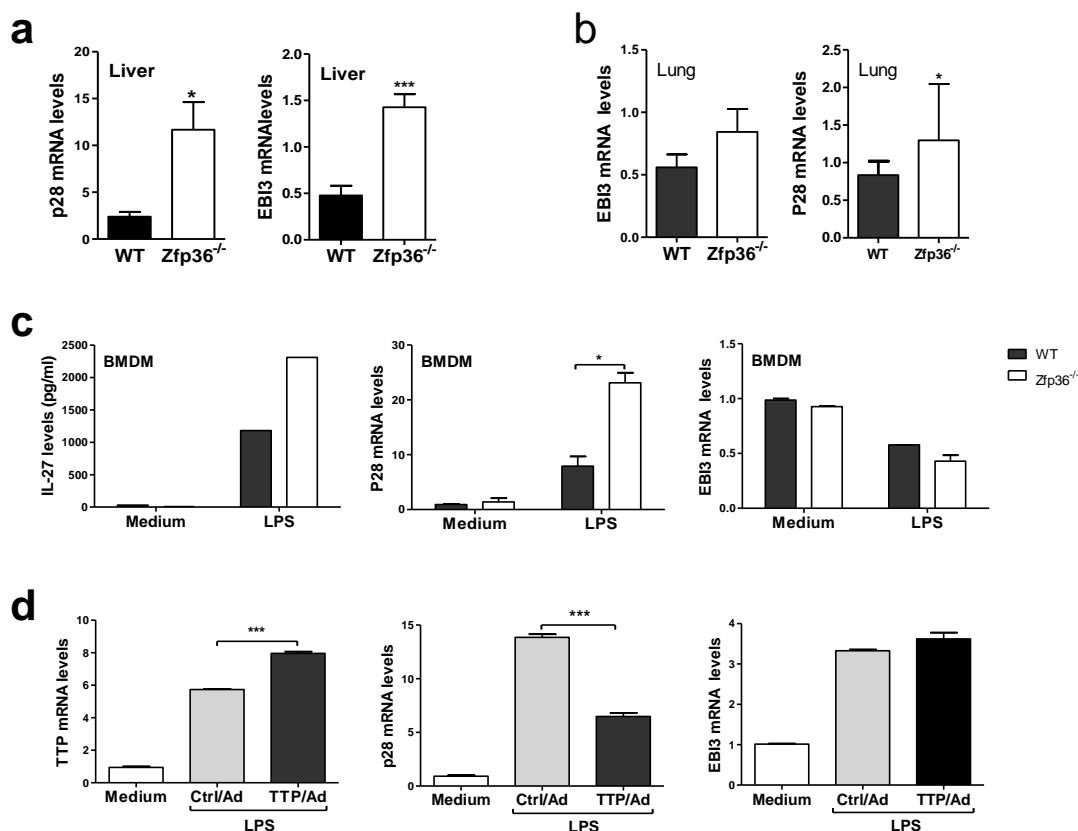
analyzed with unpaired student's *t* test. **(d)** The levels of CD44, CD25 and CD69 as in (c) were detected by FACS in CD3⁺CD8⁺ double positive cells. The median fluorescence intensities of CD44, CD25 and CD69 in CD44⁺CD62L⁺ and CD44⁻CD62L⁺ cells were calculated and summarized as means \pm s.d. with three mice in each group. **(e)** The splenocytes as in (c) were stimulated by PMA and Ionomycin in the presence of GolGistop for 4 h, then intracellular IFN- γ , IL-2, TNF, Granzyme B and Perforin positive cells were detected with their respective antibodies, gated on CD44 in CD3⁺ and CD8⁺ double positive cells. Cytokine production was detected in the CD44⁺ cells. Quantitative data represent means \pm s.d. of cytokine⁺CD8⁺ T cells from three pair of mice. **(f)** Naïve CD8 T cells isolated from spleens of WT and *Zfp36*^{-/-} mice were labeled by CFSE and stimulated by plate-coated α -CD3/CD28 Abs (1 μ g/ml) for 72 h. Then proliferative generations were analyzed based on CFSE levels. Quantitative data represent means \pm s.d. from three independent experiments. G represents generation. **(g)** Naïve CD8 T cells of WT and *Zfp36*^{-/-} mice were stimulated by plate-coated α -CD3/CD28 Abs (1 μ g/ml) for different times. PI and Annexin-V expression were detected with FACS by gating on CD3⁺CD8⁺ cells. Data represent one of three experiments with similar results. *: $p < 0.05$; **: $p < 0.01$; ***: $p < 0.001$ between WT and *Zfp36*^{-/-} groups.



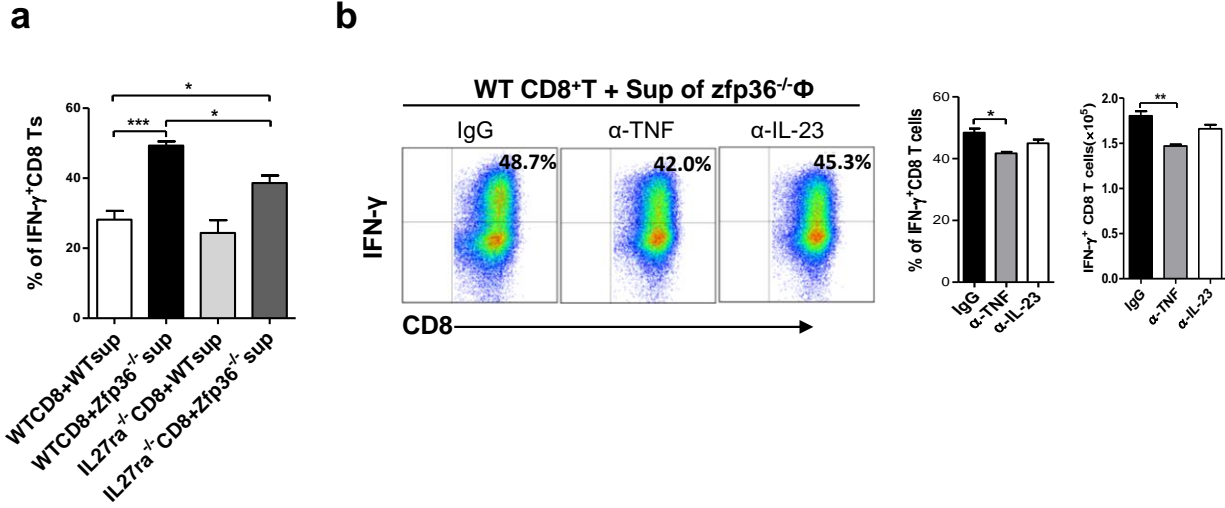
Supplementary Fig. 2. TTP has no intrinsic effects on IFN-γ production by CD8⁺ T cells.

(a) Naïve CD8⁺ T cells isolated from WT and *Zfp36*^{-/-} mice were stimulated with plate-coated α-CD3 and soluble α-CD28 Abs (1 μg/ml), then CD44 was detected at different times. Median fluorescence intensity (MFI) was shown as histogram and summarized from three experiments (means ± s.d.). (b) Naïve CD8 T cells from WT and *Zfp36*^{-/-} mice were stimulated by plate-coated anti-CD3/CD28 Abs (1 μg/ml) in the presence of IgG or recombinant mouse IL-12 (1 ng/ml) for 3 day. Then IFN-γ production was detected with FACS gated on CD3⁺CD8⁺ cells. Data shown represent one of two experiments with similar results. (c) Naïve CD8 T cells were stimulated by PMA (50 ng/ml) and Ionomycin (1 μg/ml) or by plate-coated anti-CD3/CD28 Abs (1 μg/ml) for different times as indicated. Total RNA was extracted. IFN-γ and TNF mRNA levels were detected by qRT-PCR. The qRT-PCR data were normalized relative to GAPDH mRNA levels and further normalized to the results from untreated group. Results shown are

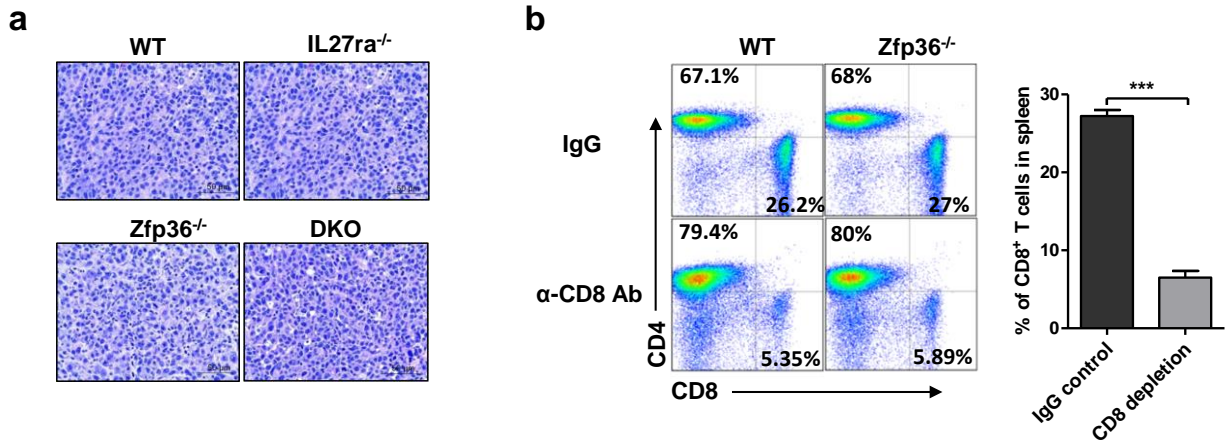
means \pm s.e.m of three independent experiments. **(d)** Splenocytes of CD4^{Cre}TTP^{+/+} and CD4^{Cre}TTP^{f/f} mice were stimulated by PMA and Ionomycin in the presence of GolGistop for 4h or by soluble anti-CD3/CD28 Abs (1 μ g/ml) for different time points as indicated. IFN- γ production was detected with FACS by gating on CD3⁺CD8⁺ cells. The percentages and numbers of IFN- γ ⁺CD8 T cells in CD8⁺ population were summarized from three independent experiments (means \pm s.d.). **(e)** Splenocytes of CD4^{Cre}TTP^{+/+} and CD4^{Cre}TTP^{f/f} mice were stained for CD3, CD8 and CD44. CD44⁺ and CD44⁻ cells were counted by gating on CD3⁺CD8⁺ population. The ratio of naïve to effector cells were calculated as CD44⁻ cells vs. CD44⁺ cells. Data shown are means \pm s.d. of four experiments.



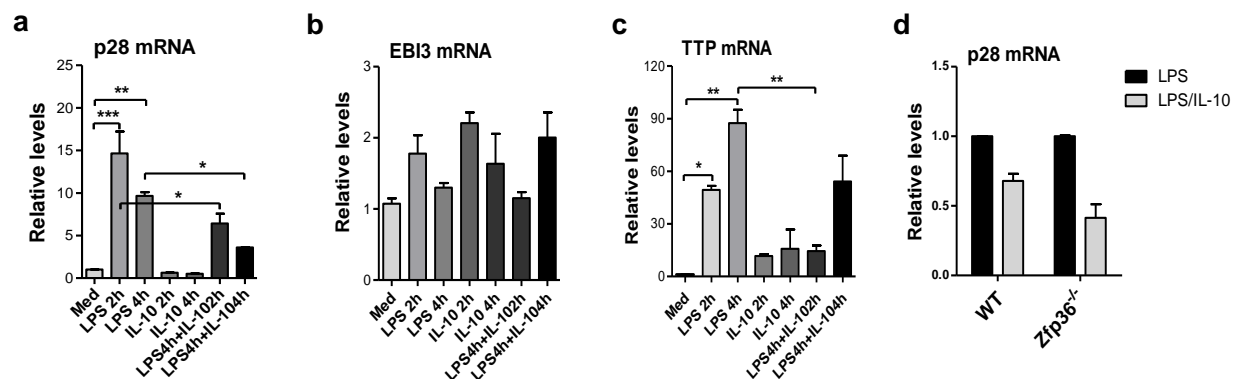
Supplementary Fig. 3. IL-27 expression is increased in *Zfp36*^{-/-} macrophages. (a,b) p28 and EBI3 mRNA in liver and lung of WT and *Zfp36*^{-/-} mice were detected by qRT-PCR and normalized relative to GAPDH mRNA levels and further normalized to the results from WT mice. Results shown are means \pm s.e.m of five mice in each group and analyzed with unpaired Students' *t* test. (c) BMDM derived bone marrow cells of WT and *Zfp36*^{-/-} mice were stimulated by LPS for 4 h. Then, p28 and EBI3 mRNA, and IL-27 protein were detected by qRT-PCR and ELISA, respectively (n=3). (d) J774 cells were infected by control/adenovirus (Ctrl/Ad) or TTP/adenovirus (TTP/Ad) for 48 h, and then stimulated by LPS for 4 h. The mRNAs of TTP, p28 and EBI3 were detected by qRT-PCR. Data shown are means \pm s.e.m. from three independent experiments and analyzed with unpaired Students' *t* test. *: $p < 0.05$; **: $p < 0.01$; ***: $p < 0.001$.



Supplementary Fig.4. IL-27 derived from *Zfp36*^{-/-} macrophages enhances IFN-γ production by CD8 T cells. (a) WT and *Zfp36*^{-/-} peritoneal macrophages were stimulated by LPS (1 μg/ml) for 24 h, and then supernatants were collected. Purified naïve WT and *IL27ra*^{-/-} CD8⁺ T cells were cultured with the supernatants (1:1) in the presence of plate-coated α-CD3/CD28 Abs (1 μg/ml) for 3 days. The percentages of IFN-γ⁺CD8⁺T cells were detected by FACS and shown as means ± s.d. from three independent experiments. (b) Supernatants of the *Zfp36*^{-/-} peritoneal macrophages were respectively pre-treated with TNF and IL-23 neutralizing antibodies (10 μg/ml) for 30 min, and then cultured with WT naïve CD8 T cells (supernatant vs. medium=1:1) in the presence of plate-coated α-CD3/CD28 Abs (1 μg/ml) for 3 days. IFN-γ⁺CD8⁺T cells were detected by FCM. Quantitative data shown are means ± s.d. from three independent experiments. One-way ANOVA with Turkey was used as in (a & b), *: $p < 0.05$; **: $p < 0.01$; ***: $p < 0.001$ between groups.



Supplementary Fig. 5. TTP-mediated tumor progression is dependent on CD8 T cells. (a) 0.5×10^6 EO771 cells were inoculated into mammary gland pads of WT, *IL27ra*^{-/-}, *Zfp36*^{-/-}, and DKO mice. Twenty-four days after tumor cell inoculation, mice were sacrificed and tumors were analyzed with HE staining (magnification 100×). (b) Splenocytes purified from the tumor-bearing mice receiving CD8 depletion antibody as in Fig. 6j were stained with antibodies against CD3, CD4 and CD8, then detected by FACS. The percentages of CD4⁺ and CD8⁺ T cells were determined by gating on CD3⁺ cells. Bar shows means \pm s.d. with four samples in each group (unpaired Student's *t* test, ***: $p < 0.001$).



Supplementary Fig. 6. IL-10 inhibits IL-27 production independent of TTP. (a-c) BMDMs of WT mice were stimulated by LPS (1 μ g/ml), recombinant mouse IL-10 (10 ng/ml), or combination of both for 2 and 4 hrs, respectively. The mRNA levels of IL-27 p28 (a), EBI3 (b) and TTP (c) were detected by qRT-PCR. The qRT-PCR data were normalized relative to GAPDH mRNA levels and further normalized to the results from untreated group (Med). Results shown are means \pm s.e.m of three independent experiments and analyzed with one-way ANOVA (Nonparametric) with Tukey (compare all pairs of columns). (d) BMDMs of WT and *Zfp36*^{-/-} mice were stimulated by LPS (1 μ g/ml) with or without IL-10 (40 ng/ml) for 2h. Then p28 mRNA was detected by qRT-PCR. Results shown are means \pm s.d. of three independent experiments and analyzed with unpaired two-tailed Student's *t* test. *: $p < 0.05$; **: $p < 0.01$; ***: $p < 0.001$ between indicated groups.

Supplementary Table 1.**Antibody list**

Name	Company	Catalog number	Clone number
Anti-Mouse CD3 APC-780	eBioscience	47-0032-82	17A2
Anti-Mouse CD3 Percp-cy5.5	Biolegend	100217	17A2
Anti-Mouse CD4 percp	BD Biosciences	553052	RM4-5
Anti-Mouse CD8 FITC	eBioscience	11-0081-82	53-6.7
Anti-Mouse CD8 PE	BD Biosciences	552877	53-6.7
Anti-Mouse CD8 APC-780	eBioscience	47-0032-82	53-6.7
Anti-Mouse IFN- γ APC	BD Biosciences	554413	XMG1.2
Anti-Mouse IL-2 FITC	eBioscience	11-7021-41	JES6-5H4
Anti-mouse TNF- α FITC	eBioscience	11-7321-81	MP6-XT22
Anti-mouse Granzyme B PE-CY7	eBioscience	25-5831-82	GzA-3G8.5
Anti-mouse Perforin APC	eBioscience	17-9392-80	eBioOMAK-D
Anti-mouse CD25 PE	eBioscience	12-0251-81	PC61.5
Anti-mouse CD69 Percy-cy5.5	eBioscience	45-0691-80	H1.2F3
Anti-Human/Mouse CD44 FITC	eBioscience	11-0441-81	IM7
Anti-Mouse CD62L	BD Biosciences	560516	MEL-14
Anti-mouse Ki-67 PE	Biolegend	652404	16A8
Anti-Mouse CD8a Purified	eBioscience	14-0081-82	53-6.7
Anti-Mouse CD45 PE-cy7	eBioscience	25-0451	30-F11
Anti-TTP (N-terminal)	Sigma	T5327	polyclonal
Anti-mouse IL-12/IL-23 p40	Biolegend	505304	C17.8
Anti-mouse IL-23 p19	Biolegend	513805	MMp19B2
Anti-mouse TNF- α	eBioscience	14-7423-85	TN3-19.12
Anti-mouse CD8 α	Bio X cell	BP0004-1	53-6.7